THE NAVY EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

An Exact Reproduction of One of Our New Battle Ships Now Being Built.

GUNS AND FITTINGS COMPLETE.

An Object Lesson in Naval Progress for Our Western Citizens

One of the striking features of the World's Columbian Exposition will be the navy exhibit, a part of which will be the structure itself, which to all outward appearance will represent the new coast line battle ships now building. Captain R. W. Meade, U. S. N., in charge of the navy exhibit, originated the idea of using a building made to represent the battle ship of 1893, and last October the Benald published a description of the proposed atructure. Since then Captain Meade his worked out the details of the plan.

The building will be erected on piling on the lake front in the northeast corner of Jackson Park, Chicago, at the pier which forms the prolongation of Fifty-ninth street. It will thus be surrounded by water and will have the appearance of being moored to a wharf.

SHEPLIED WITH GUNS AND FITTINGS The structure is to have all the fittings that belong to the actual ship, such as guns, turrets, tor-pedo tubes, torpedo neis and booms, with boats, nchors, chain cables, davits, awnings, deck fit-

tings and all appliances for working them. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines will be detailed by the Navy Department during the Exposition, and the discipline and mode of life on our navai vessels will be completely shown. The detail of men will not, however, be as great as the com plement of the actual ship, the object being mainly to have expert janitors and showmen for the valuable public property. It is expected, however, to give certain drills, especially boat, torpedo and gun drills, as in a vessel of war. The structure will therefore serve the double purpose of housing the navy exhibit and illustrating the manner in which the men of our navy live.

THE SHIP'S DIMENSION The dimensions of the structure will be those of the actual battle ship, namely:—Leugth, 348 feet; width amidships, 69 feet 3 inches, tapering to a point at the bow and stern; from the water line to the top of the main deck 12 feet, on top and in the central position of which is a superstructure 8 feet high, with a hammock berthing resting thereon, feet high, and above these will be the bridge, chart

house and the boats.

The battle ship of 1893 will not carry spars or sails, but depend entirely on steam for motive power. At the forward end of the superstructure there will be a cone shaped tower, called "the minitary mast," near the top of which will be placed two circular "tops" as receptacles for sharpshooters, and rapid firing guns will be mounted in each of these tops. The height from he water line to the summit of this military mast will be 76 feet, and above it will be placed a flag-staff for signalling. This staff will be 24 feet long.

THE GUNS SHE WILL CARRY. The battery mounted will be:-Four 13-inch breechloading rifle cannon, eight 8-inch breech loading rifle cannon, four 6-inch breechloading rifle cannon, twenty 6-pounder rapid firing guns, six 1-pounder rapid firing guns, two Gatling guns,

six torpedo tubes, or torpedo guns.

The 13-inch guns are to be placed at each end of the superstructure, six feet above the main deck mounted in pairs within the circular turrets that revolve within redoubts. St feet 7 inches in diameter. These redoubts extend below through the main deck and rest on the berth deck. The 8-inch guns rest upon the superstructure dock, and are also mounted in pairs within turnets and redoubts, from which large, circular ammunition tubes pass down to the berth dock. The 6-inch guns are on orts out through its sides, with automatic shut-

The 6-pounders are placed along the sides, on top of the bridge and hammock berthings. The 1-pounders are on the forward and after ends of the berth deck, and in the "lower top" of the military mast. The Gatting guns are in the "upper top" of the mist. The torpodo tubes are on the berth deck, two on each side amidships and one at each end of the vessel, with ports cut through the sides and ends for the ejection of the torpedoes. Anotein war vessels are built of steel. The ships now building of this type will cost aboun \$3,000,000 apiece. In order properly to represent one of these marine monsters, therefore, it a small cost an ingenious method has been devised for the construction of the structure at Chicago, but the original design of the actual battle ship is closely followed out.

thus making the exhibition hall fireproof and free from moisture.

Along the top and bottom and taking the shape of the superstructure are heavy angle from, to which vertical Tirons are fastened, spaced about four feet apart and braced diagonally. The walls, outside and inside, are to have a thick coat of cement on metal lathing, well secured to the vertical framing.

DEFAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The main and superstructure decks will have a crown of six inches in sexty-nine feet. The deck plank will be yellow pine, six inches wide and two inches thick, the seams of which will be calked. The main deck beams will be steel. The bub pattern, with the ends turned down and fastened to a bearing plate on brick plers in the sides of the hull. The superstructure deck beams will be steel T bulb, the ends fastened to the top angles at the sides of the superstructure. From tube pillars are to be used a give further support to the beams. Gutters shaped with galvanized from are carried around the houndary of the decks, rolling over and forming a bead finds on the outside, from which numerous conductors will carry the water that may fall on the deck down to scuppers close to the water line.

The turrets and redoubts for the S-inch and is not be all fines are to be made up of cement on motal lathing, fastened to a wood framing, and are to have all the ingenious appliances for operating them.

A 13-inch gun is forty-four feet long, and weighs, with its carriage, technically termed its "mount," is, tons. The transportation and placing of so unach weight upon the proposed structure being appracticable, there will be mounted a gun of cement over a wooden tube, to be rifled and fitted with breech plug complete, the finish of the coment to be such as to give it the appearance of an ectal and.

cement over a wooden tube, to be rified and fitted with breech plug complete, the finish of the coment to be such as to give it the appearance of an actual gun.

The s-inch guns are to be made up in the same manner as the 13-inch guns, with two exceptions, which will be bene fine steel guns and mounts, and to be furnished by the government direct from the naval gun tactories.

The military mast and conning tower are to be framed with guilt accordance will be secured a metal lathing with a coat of cement on the outside. The "tops" of the military mast are to be made of iron, securely fastened to the framing of the mast. The exterior of the entire structure will be painted in accordance with the navy regulations so as to give it the exact appearance of a vessel of war. It is thought that the resemblance will be so close as to page undetected except by a silised expert.

The cutrance to the vessel will be from the pier.

essel of war. It is mought that the resemblance will be so close as to pass undetected except by a milled expert.

The cutrance to the vessel will be from the pier at the foot of Fifty-ninth street. The entrance will be on the main deck, thence down hatchways to the berit deck, where a spacious room, the shole length and width of the vessel, is to be filled with the naval exhibits. The entrance at the pier will have a register turnstile to record the number of visitors. The exit will be from another point of the structure.

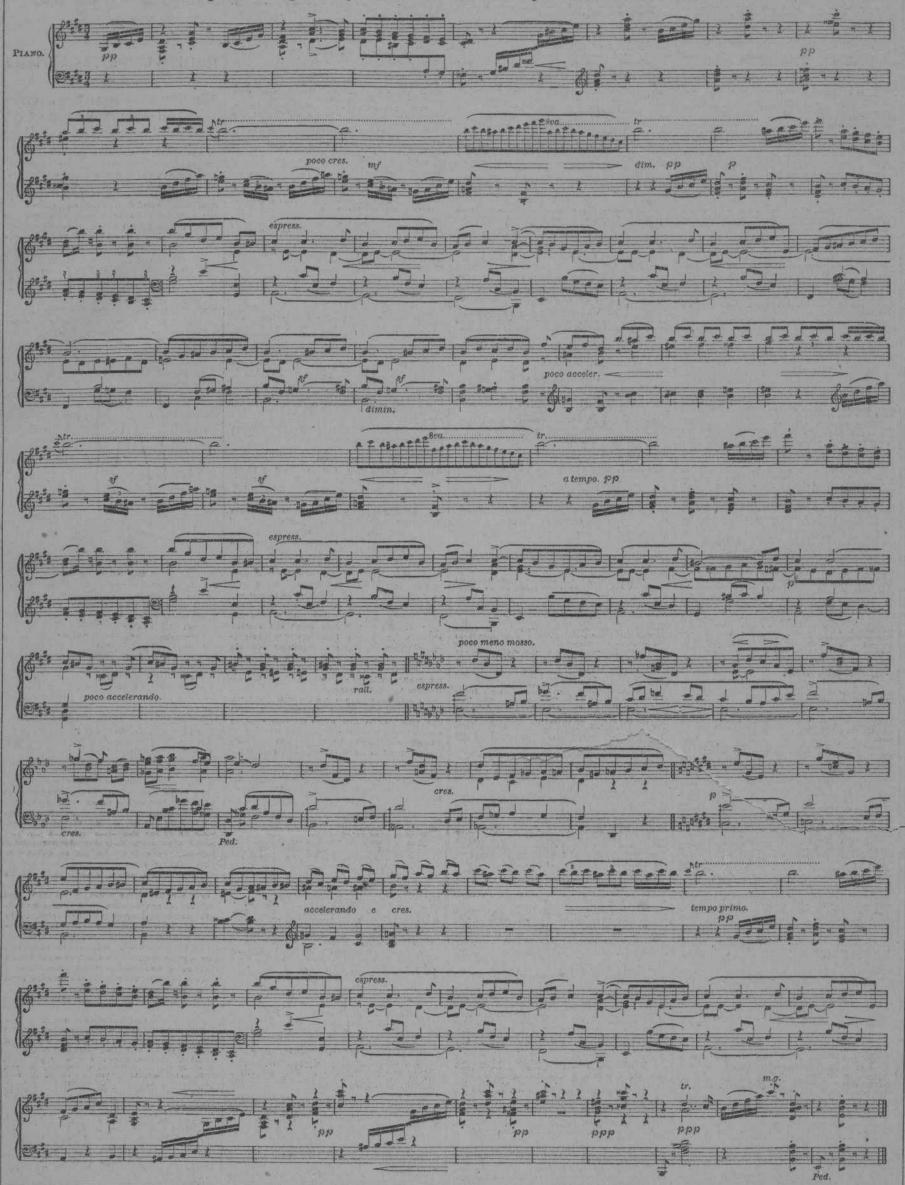
On the carbon deck may be seen the manner in which torpede fubes are manipulated, the mechanism for working the larger turets and guns and the handling of ammunition.

Essenth the berth deck and directly below the turrets of the Linch guns are to be the magazines, showing the stowage and the arrangements for lighting and flooding them, according to the next regulations.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD VALSE CAPRICE.

Composed Especially for the Herald by Xaver Scharwenka.



costumes. These men will be specially engaged for this purpose.

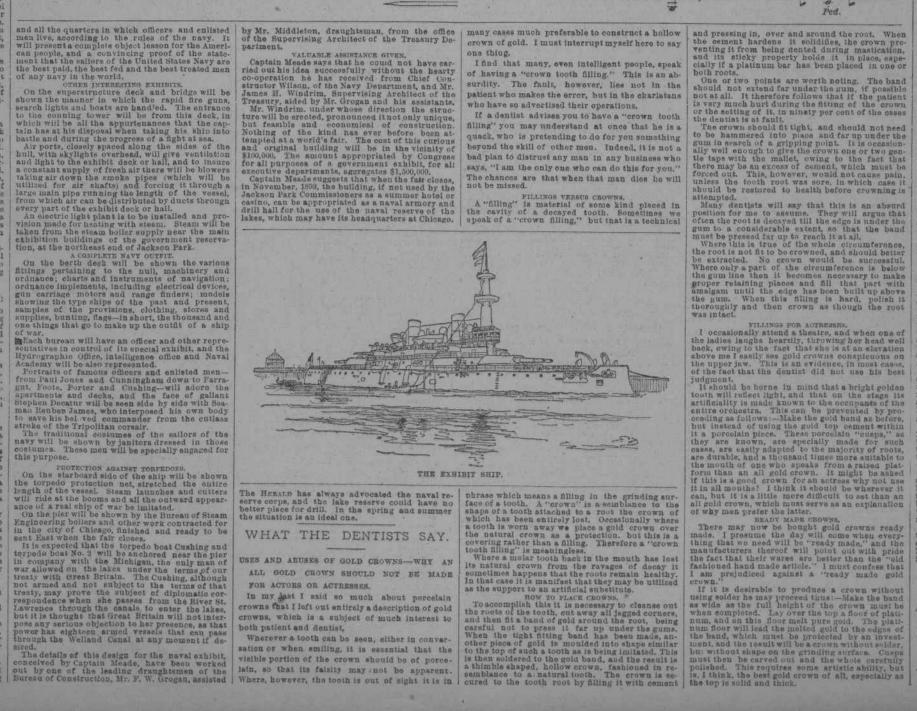
PROTECTION AGAINST TORPEDOES.

On the starboard side of the snip will be shown the torpedo protection net, stretched the entire length of the vessel. Steam launches and cutters will ride at the booms and all the outward appearance of a real ship of war be imitated.

On the pier will be shown by the Bureau of Steam Engineering boilers and other work contracted for in the city of Chicago, finished and ready to be sent East when the fair closes.

It is expected that the torpedo boat Cushing and torpedo boat No. 2 will be anchored near the pier in company with the Michigan, the only man of war allowed on the lakes under the terms of our treaty with creat Britain. The Cushing, although not armed and not subject to the terms of that treaty, may prove the Subject of diplomatic correspondence when she passes from the River St. Lawrence through the canals to enter the lakes, but it is thoughe that Great Britain will not interpose any serious objection to her presence, as that power has eighteen armed vessels that can pass through the Wellaud Canal at any moment if denied.

bting and flooding them, according to the navy nutations.
The details of this design for the naval exhibit, conceived by Captain Meade, have been worked out by one of the leading draughtsmen of the sings, mess tables for crew, lockers, berthing



I find that many, even intelligent people, speak of having a "crown tooth filling." This is an absurdity. The fault, however, lies not in the patient who makes the error, but in the charistans who have so advortised their operations.

If a dentist advises you to have a "crown tooth filling," you may understand at once that he is a quack, who is pretending to do for you something beyond the skill of other men. Indeed, it is not a bad plan to distrust any man in any business who says, "I am the only one who can do this for you." The chances are that when that man dies he will not be missed.

A "filling." Is material of some kind placed in the cavity of a decayed tooth. Semetimes we speak of a "crown filling," but that is a technical that the cavity of a decayed tooth. Semetimes we speak of a "crown filling," but that is a technical though the crowned, and should bester be extracted. No crowned, and should bester be extracted. No crowned, and should bester be extracted. No crowned and should bester the first property loss of the crowned and should bester be extracted. No crowned and sho

VILLINGS FOR ACTRESSIS.

I occasionally attend a theatre, and when one of the ladies laughs heartly, throwing her head well back, owing to the fact that she is at an elayation above me I easily see gold crowns conspicuous on the upper jaw. This is an evidence, in most cases, of the fact that the dentist did not use his best judement.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

Bacteriological Examination of Musical Instruments Which Spread Disease.

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN A TRUMPET-

Means Suggested for Cleansing and Disinfecting Instruments of the Deadly Germs.

[From the European Edition of the Herald.] We are only too well aware that tuberculosis is a terrible curse. It is lying in wait for us on all sides, and our most unremitting vigilance is not sufficient to guarantee us from its onelaughts. The germ from which it springs lurks in the most unthought of places, M. Maljean, medecin-major, recently called attention to one of these sources of danger that had not been hitherto suspected, and showed the risk that musical instruments can present from this point of view. He has published in the Archives de Medecine Militaire for March, 1890, a series of researches on some liquid taken from a trumpet that had been used for several

mouths by a consumptive musician Three hundred grammes of sterilized water was poured lute the instrument after removing the mouthplece. This liquid was then poured back into a onical ginss and left to settle for twenty-four hours At the end of that time it had separated into two layers, a lower one containing a black deposit and an upper one thick and white. The latter, after being lecanted and filtered through a place of the linen, was used in inoculating some guinea pigs.

The result seemed to indicate virulent tube haracterized by reproduction in a continu-ut the scarcity of the specific bacilli m hrown some doubt on the nature of the onveyed, had not a succession of comparative

NO MORE MINING FOR HIM.

ONE EXPERIENCE OF DIGGING FOR GOLD IN THE SIERRAS WAS ALL HE WANTED.

'Yes." observed a young lawyer friend of mine yesterday, "I have been a gold miner in my time, and I had about all I wanted of it in that one experience, I can assure you.

"You see," he went on, "I was possessed with the idea when I left college, some five years ago, that I'd like to go into gold mining as a business. First I'd learn the practical part of it, then I'd leasts some valuable claim somewhere and take things casy afterward, merely taking out enough gold to pay my running expenses. Sounds well, doesn't

some valuable claim somewhere and take things casy afterward, merely taking out enough gold to pay my running emenses. Sounds well, doesn't it?

"Well, I had a couple of hundred dollars saved up, and with this I bought an outfit of rough clothing and a ticket for the West. Without going into details, I found myself, some two weeks afterward, in Grizzly Flat, a mining campin El Dorado county. California. My money was about gone, too, and, as I had no way of procuring additional finds, I had to set to work whether I wished to or not.

"I met a mine boss up there who agreed, in consideration of a ten dollar gold piece—the last morely I had—to give me a job as helper in one of the lower levels of his mice. The next day I started out for my new held of labors. It was the dead of winter and bitter cold. The snow was about two feet day ou the level and through this we had to tramp a distance of half a mile to the mine.

A DECURACING OUTLOOK.

"Thus far the outlook was not oncouraging certainty. Here, get in the cage there, said the boss, pointing to a box like affair suspended over a hole in the ground. With some misgivings it got aboard and then down we went.

"Down, down, until it seemed almost as if we had reached the centre of the earth. It was dar's as pitch, too, save for the dickering rays of the candio which I carried. Then I had to crawl on my hands and knees tarough a narrow, damp passagyway until we reached the face of the drift. Mere, Jimisaid the boss, hore's a new hand for you. Better set him at work holding drill.

"I put out my hand and felt a thick, slimt occasions the wall. Small streams of water trickled from above down the back of my nece. There was no gold in sight, either, no Aladin's treasure jazace greeted my eyes, as I had fondly hoped to see, it was an uncanny place—damp, dismal and altogether horrible to contemplate.

"Here, young foller, git a hold on this drift, will year? And as I instinctively obeyed Jim prepar due to strike. Whish! and down came the hammer on this head of the drift, and

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.

Mrs. Youngiovs-Isn't that a lovely pincushion,

"And you'll find it so handy on your drossor?"
"Yes, dear."
"And you won't scold if I tell you?"
"No, dear."

"No, dear."
"I knew you wouldn't care for those ties, and